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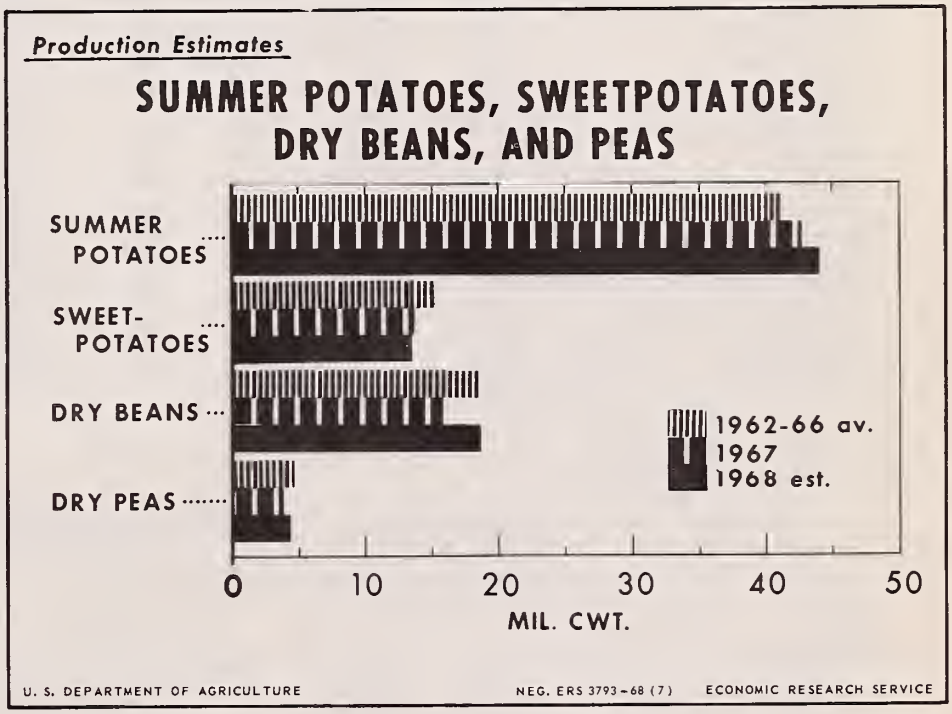
VEGETABLE SITUATION

TVS-169 JULY 1968

Potato supplies this summer are moderately larger than last year. Farmers planted less acreage than in 1967 but growing conditions have been better. Sweetpotato production is expected to be down a little, mainly because of dry weather in the Southeast.

Dry bean acreage is well above last year when excessive rains hampered spring field work; prospective tonnage is up sharply. The indicated large increase for dry peas mostly reflects higher yield prospects.



IN THIS ISSUE

Processed Supply Outlook, 1968-69 Season

Market Prospects for Summer Vegetables

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Table 1.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1962-66, 1967 and indicated 1968

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production			
	Average 1962-66 1/	1967	1968 Indicated	1968 Percentage of 1967	Average 1962-66 1/	1967	1968 Indicated	1968 Percentage of 1967
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pct.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Pct.
Winter 1/	243.2	251.1	219.1	87	35,970	38,744	36,453	94
Spring 1/	537.5	515.8	524.8	102	52,268	53,877	52,248	97
Summer:								
Beans, lima	12.1	10.0	9.4	94	301	261	242	93
Beans, snap	27.4	24.4	23.4	96	1,099	1,015	959	94
Beets	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	178	168	158	94
Cabbage 1/	22.6	22.1	21.7	98	4,635	4,886	4,491	92
Cantaloups 2/	69.9	62.0	67.6	109	7,399	7,406	7,643	103
Carrots 1/	9.9	9.6	10.6	110	2,732	3,100	3,060	99
Cauliflower 1/	3.3	2.9	2.8	97	335	297	294	99
Celery 1/	7.8	7.6	8.2	108	3,171	2,981	3,426	115
Corn, sweet	125.5	114.9	117.1	102	7,900	7,514	7,566	101
Cucumbers	11.4	11.3	11.8	104	1,061	1,032	1,114	108
Eggplant	1.4	1.5	1.5	100	175	180	188	104
Escarole	2.2	2.4	2.6	108	331	352	392	111
Garlic	3.9	4.4	6.4	145	420	506	736	145
Honeydews	7.4	8.9	7.9	89	1,067	1,219	1,167	96
Lettuce	46.1	44.0	45.8	104	11,004	11,369	11,426	101
Onions 1/2/	10.8	13.1	15.6	119	2,425	3,320	3,563	107
Peppers, green 1/2/	7.6	8.1	8.7	107	303	346	398	115
Spinach	1.5	1.2	1.1	92	91	78	66	85
Tomatoes 2/	41.7	41.8	48.8	117	5,142	4,667	5,886	126
Watermelons	220.3	211.9	226.2	107	18,780	18,661	19,460	104
Total summer on which acreage and production have been reported	633.8	603.1	638.2	106	68,549	69,358	72,235	104
Acreage has been reported	743.3	713.2	750.8	105	--	--	--	--
Fall:								
Cabbage 1/								
Early	31.0	30.5	28.8	94	8,384	9,713	--	--
Late	2.5	2.2	2.1	95	318	301	--	--
Carrots, early 1/	21.7	22.8	25.2	111	5,787	6,183	--	--
Total fall on which acreage has been reported	55.2	55.5	56.1	101	--	--	--	--
Total on which 1968:								
Acreage and production have been reported	1,414.5	1,370.0	1,382.1	101	156,787	161,979	160,936	99
Acreage has been reported	1,579.2	1,535.6	1,550.8	101	--	--	--	--

1/ Includes processing.

2/ Does not include late summer cantaloups, onions, green peppers, and tomatoes.

Vegetables-Fresh Market, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 25, 1968

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Summary	3	Potatoes	12
Commercial Vegetables for Fresh Market	4	Sweetpotatoes	14
Processed Vegetables	8	Dry Edible Beans	15
		Dry Field Peas	19
		List of Tables	26

SUMMARY*

Production of fresh vegetables this summer is expected to total moderately larger than last summer and the 1962-66 average. Among important items, only snap beans and cabbage are expected to be in smaller supply than last year. Summer lettuce production is estimated about the same as a year ago, and increased output is in prospect for all other items. Indicated production of cantaloups and watermelons also is moderately larger than last summer.

Harvesting is active in most areas. Prices probably will average slightly below last summer's moderate levels.

A record canned pack appears likely since processing vegetable acreage is relatively large. With every item plentiful, supplies of canned vegetables during the 1968/69 season probably will total substantially larger than last season. Frozen vegetable supplies also are expected to be record-large. Prices for processed vegetables at wholesale and retail are expected to average lower than last season.

Potato production for summer harvest is moderately above last year's large output. Markets are expected to continue under pressure during the next few months. Fall crop acreage is 4 percent smaller than in 1967. Moderate reductions are indicated in all regions.

Sweetpotato production is expected to be 1 percent smaller than in 1967, due to lower yield prospects in the Southeast. Prospective output in Louisiana, Texas, and California is larger than last year. If current supply prospects are realized, prices to growers for 1968 crop sweetpotatoes probably will average close to the relatively high prices of last season.

Supplies of dry edible beans in the 1968/69 season likely will be much larger than last season's tight supply, but close to the 5-year average. Acreage is above last year's low level, and production is estimated at 18.4 million hundredweight. This would be 19 percent above the short 1967 crop and slightly above average. Movement of dry beans into both domestic and export outlets probably will be up from last season. Although market demand may be strong, with supplies relatively large, prices are expected to average sharply below the near-record prices that prevailed during the 1967/68 season.

* A summary of this report was released July 25, 1968

Dry pea supplies in the 1968/69 season are expected to be up materially from the moderate supplies of the previous season. Carryover stocks likely will be smaller, but production is up 14 percent due to more acreage and higher yields.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE FOR FRESH MARKET

Review of Winter and Spring of 1968

U.S. supplies of fresh vegetables in the winter of 1968 were reduced because of poor growing conditions in several major producing areas. Cool, windy weather curtailed production in Florida, while excessive moisture restricted output in south Texas. Total domestic vegetable production amounted to 36.5 million hundredweight, down 6 percent from a year earlier. Unfavorable weather also hindered growth of vegetables in Mexico. As a result, their exports to the United States were smaller than the previous year, despite a strong demand. U.S. markets generally were strong all winter, and prices averaged record high. Total crop value amounted to $222 million compared with $179 million a year earlier. Gross returns were up sharply in both Florida and California. Value of winter vegetables in Texas, where output was particularly small, totaled moderately higher than the winter of 1967.

Fresh vegetable supplies remained below average through early spring, reflecting the continuing effects of bad weather in Florida and South Texas. Lettuce was the only major vegetable in heavy supply. After last year's strong market, growers planted more acres, harvested a record lettuce crop, and sold it at much lower prices. But overall, vegetable prices averaged near-record high into late May. Then, the supply shortage eased as harvests increased in more northerly areas.

Summer Supplies Larger Than Last Year

Total supplies of fresh vegetables for marketing this summer are expected to be moderately larger than last year. While most of the increase is due to larger acreages in California, plantings also are up in several eastern States and yield prospects there are better than in 1967. Early July reports on vegetable crops that provide about two-thirds of the total summer tonnage indicated 4 percent more production than in 1967. Because of larger western acreages, prospective supplies of celery, and early-summer tomatoes and onions are much larger than a year ago. Sweet corn production is up a little, and there likely will be more cucumbers, peppers, and carrots. Lettuce output probably will total about the same as in 1967. Cabbage and snap beans are the only principal vegetables likely to be in smaller supply.

Melon supplies are expected to be relatively large. Production of watermelons may be up 4 percent, primarily because of more acreage. Growers also planted more cantaloups, and prospective tonnage is the largest in several years.

Cool weather and relatively heavy spring rains damaged vegetables in several eastern and midwestern areas. Some acreage was lost, growth was delayed, and yield prospects declined. However, most areas were actively harvesting by mid-July. Growing conditions have been favorable in California; development and harvest of summer vegetables there is ahead of a year ago. Barring significant weather problems, supplies are expected to be abundant during August and September as harvests reach their normal seasonal peak. With production of many vegetables and melons the same or larger than in 1967, prices are expected to average a little below last summer's moderate levels.

Prospects for Major Fresh Vegetables

Cabbage--Summer cabbage supplies are expected to be down from the large volume of last year. Indicated early-summer production, at 1.4 million hundredweight, is 5 percent larger than in 1967. This increase is due to a larger crop in New Jersey, where acreage is up slightly and yield prospects are favorable. Summer cabbage output in New England, Ohio, and Virginia is likely to be the same or smaller than a year ago. Production in late-summer crop States is expected to total 3.1 million hundredweight, down 13 percent from last year. In the East, much smaller production appears likely in Pennsylvania and North Carolina due to fewer acres and lower yields. Midwestern output may be close to that of last summer, but western tonnage probably will be smaller.

Most leading summer crop States were harvesting cabbage during July. Total marketings ran considerably below year earlier levels, and prices were higher. Prices, f.o.b. New Jersey shipping points, averaged $1.45 per 50 lb. crate during the week ended July 20 compared with a low $1.22 the same week a year earlier. Because of prospects for continuing smaller supplies, prices into the fall are expected to average well above the depressed levels of a year earlier.

Growers in early-fall crop States have reported intentions to have 6 percent fewer acres this year. Largest reductions are in prospect in Upstate New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Average yields on the intended acreage would result in a tonnage much smaller than last fall's near-record production and moderately below average. The early-fall crop usually furnishes most of the fresh supply for fall, all cabbage stored for winter sale, and the bulk of the cabbage used for kraut--for both open-market sales and under contract. Packers have contracted for only slightly less tonnage this year than last. The current prospects for reduced total output, together with a relatively large volume contracted for kraut, suggests a stronger open-market this fall than in 1967.

Carrots--Because of increased plantings, supplies of carrots available for marketing in coming months are expected to be much larger than a year earlier. Growers have expanded acreage considerably in States where fresh market outlets are particularly important. California's early-summer acreage is up 11 percent from last year. Total late-summer acreage is 9 percent larger, due to increased plantings in New Jersey and Ohio. Total early-fall crop acreage is up a tenth, with increases of 5 percent in New York, 17 percent in Texas, and 25 percent in Michigan.

During July, California accounted for the major portion of the supply. Shipments were about the same as a year earlier, and prices averaged moderately lower. Harvest is expected to be seasonally active in most summer and early-fall crop States during August. Because of the relatively large potential supply, markets are expected to be under increasing pressure. Prices probably will average well below the high levels of a year earlier.

Celery--Production of celery this summer is expected to reach 3.4 million hundredweight, 15 percent larger than in 1967. While nearly all producing States expect larger crops, California, New York, and Michigan account for most of the increase. California growers have substantially more acres, yield prospects are favorable, and the State's indicated production is up 23 percent to 1.6 million hundredweight. Both acreage and expected yields are above last year in New York; tonnage may be nearly a fifth larger. Michigan growers report good yield prospects and their estimated output is moderately above last summer's.

The market for celery came under considerable pressure during July, as shipments from California remained heavy and

harvest started in other summer crop areas. Prices, f.o.b. California shipping points, were averaging $2.15 per crate in late-July, compared with $3.40 a year earlier. Since production is the largest in some years, markets likely will remain weak through the summer.

Sweet corn--Total sweet corn production this summer is expected to be about the same as last summer's relatively light output, with larger early season production offset by cutbacks in late-crop States. Prospective early-summer tonnage, at 2.3 million hundredweight, is a tenth larger than last year. Acreage and yields are well above the low levels of a year ago in California and New Jersey, where most of the increase may occur. Late-summer production is estimated at 5.2 million hundredweight, down 3 percent from 1967. The decline mainly reflects less acreage and lower yields in New England, Pennsylvania, and Ohio where spring weather was unfavorable.

Cold, wet weather slowed early development of sweet corn in many States, resulting in reduced supplies and relatively high prices through early July. Harvest tempo increased rapidly during the month, and by late July, supplies were abundant. Because of earlier delays, bunching of harvests in coming weeks may be substantial this year, resulting in some pressure on prices.

Lettuce--Supplies of lettuce probably will total about the same this summer as last. Excessive rainfall damaged early crops in the East and Midwest. Although later fields may yield better, total output in those areas is expected to be down sharply from 1967. Relatively large supplies are indicated in Colorado and California, where about 80 percent of the total summer crop usually is grown. Both States have more acreage this year, and their combined prospective output of 9.4 million hundredweight is 4 percent above last year.

Prices for lettuce averaged relatively high from mid-June through early July when Western growers had only a moderate acreage available for harvest and crops in competing areas were light and late. By mid-July, supplies were available in large volume in many areas, and prices were down. F.o.b. prices at California shipping points averaged a relatively low $1.20 per carton of 24 heads during the week ended July 20 compared with $2.55 a year earlier. No substantial market change is expected through the summer.

Onions--Relatively high prices during the last few years have encouraged growers to increase onion output. Efforts of south Texas growers were frustrated this year by too much rain. Their early-spring tonnage was much below both last year and average. However, U.S. plantings for late spring harvest were relatively large. Production was above that in 1967, and 63 percent above average.

Acreage for summer harvest is the largest in over a decade. Growers of early-summer crop onions put in about a fifth more acres this year than last. Indicated production, at 3.6 million cwt., is up 7 percent from last year and sharply above average. Late-summer crop acreage totals slightly larger than a year ago as large increases in the West offset reductions in other areas. New York's acreage is down 4 percent, reflecting losses in early marketing areas due to bad weather. Total midwestern acreage is a little smaller than last year, with slight reductions indicated in most States. California growers reduced plantings moderately, but growers in all other western states planted more, and the region's total is up 8 percent. Although late-summer acreage is large, crop development in nearly all areas has been hampered by unfavorable weather.

Prices for onions so far this year have ranged from near-record highs in early spring to seriously depressed levels when late-spring harvests peaked. The market strengthened, however, as buying activity shifted to summer crop areas.

F.o.b. prices at most shipping points in late July were close to those of a year earlier.

Tomatoes--F.o.b. prices for fresh tomatoes averaged over 14 cents per pound during the first half of 1968, up about 40 percent from a year earlier to a record high. The strong market was due primarily to reduced output in the South because of less acreage and adverse weather.

The supply shortage was relieved as harvests of summer crops got underway during July. Relatively large supplies are in prospect in coming weeks. Total early-summer acreage is the largest in a decade, and the estimated production of 5.9 million hundredweight is about a fourth larger than last year. Tonnage in California, usual source of close to two-fifths of July-September marketings, is up sharply due to more acreage and better yields. Much larger crops than last year also are expected in New Jersey and Alabama. Growers in most other states report their output will be close to that in 1967. Growers of tomatoes for late summer harvest have about the same total acreage this year as last. Fewer acres in the East offset a slight increase in the Midwest.

Harvests were generally active during the last half of July. Supplies are expected to continue seasonally heavy through the summer as locally grown tomatoes supplement peak commercial marketings.

Cantaloups--The 1968 spring cantaloup crop was up 4 percent from a year earlier, and was one of the largest of the past decade. Despite the large production, markets were strong all spring. Strong consumer demand, sharply curtailed early season imports, generally good quality, and virtually no harvest overlap between areas contributed to the relatively high prices.

Total supplies of cantaloups this summer are expected to be relatively large. Because of less acreage and lower yields, early-summer production, at 74 million pounds, is a little smaller than in 1967. But the important midsummer crop, at 690 million pounds, is up moderately from 1967 to the highest level in several years. Output in California, where two-thirds of the summer melon supply originates, is 4 percent larger than in 1967. Though the State's yields may not match last year's high, considerably more acres are available for harvest. Texas growers also planted more cantaloups this year, and a sharp increase in production is expected. Production in the Midwest may run about the same as a year ago, but larger supplies are likely in the East. Acreage for late summer harvest is down moderately. But with average yields, production would be about the same as in 1967.

Total marketings of cantaloups are expected to be at their usual peak during the first half of August, then decline gradually into the fall. Shipping point prices in July were averaging sharply below last July's high prices.

Watermelons--Spring watermelon production was down slightly from a year earlier as a result of a short crop in Florida where weather was especially unfavorable. California's tonnage was relatively large because of more acres. With harvests light and late, prices stayed relatively high into mid-June. Then markets weakened as spring crop harvests reached peak volume and marketing of large summer crops gained momentum.

Prospective early-summer watermelon output, at 16.2 million hundredweight, is 3 percent larger than last year and substantially above average. Due to more acres and better yields, indicated production in the West is up sharply from a year ago. Larger crops than in 1967 also are expected in Georgia, North Carolina, and most South Central States. But because of lower yields, estimated tonnage is down moderately in South Carolina and Texas. Late-summer production, at 3.2 million hundredweight, is 9 percent larger than last year. Most

leading states have more acreage for harvest, and yield prospects generally are a little more favorable.

With harvest of 1968 summer crop melons near their usual peak in mid-July, prices in most areas were considerably below year-earlier levels. Marketing will continue seasonally heavy through August. Since prospective output is larger, prices are expected to average below the relatively high prices of a year earlier.

PROCESSED VEGETABLES

Because of large packs in 1967, supplies of processed vegetables during the 1967/68 marketing season were substantially larger than those of the previous season. Disappearance during the fall was restricted somewhat by uncertainty regarding the supply situation and record high prices. However, in the winter of 1968, prices declined, the shipping rate picked up considerably, and disappearance for the season was relatively large. Even so, supplies carried over into the current season were the largest in several years.

Total disappearance of canned vegetables in 1967/68 was up moderately from a year earlier to a new high. Nevertheless, the aggregate carryover into the current season was about a third larger than the light carryover of a year earlier, and was moderately above the recent 5-year average. Carryover stocks of asparagus were a little smaller than in 1967. But carryovers of all other canned vegetables were larger. Snap bean stocks were record large--much above last year's low levels. Big increases also were reported for green peas, lima beans, carrots, and kraut. Among tomato items, stocks of juice and paste were well above last year but close to recent 5-year average levels. Carryover stocks of peeled tomatoes and catsup also were sharply above a year earlier and were the largest since 1963.

Total disappearance of frozen vegetables last season was a little larger than in 1966/67. Sales of snap beans and baby limas declined, but movement of most other leading items increased. However, seasonal supplies were relatively large, and carryover stocks of almost all vegetables were above those of last year. Cold storage holdings of frozen vegetables on July 1 amounted to 941 million pounds, up 16 percent from a year earlier. Among the cool weather crops, stocks of brussels sprouts, cauliflower, and carrots were below those of last July, mainly reflecting smaller output this past winter and spring. Stocks of all other vegetables were considerably above those of a year ago (table 8).

Prospective Output Up Considerably

Total production of vegetables for processing may be much larger than in 1967. Acreage of the 9 major vegetables that usually account for about 95 percent of the annual total output for commercial processing is 4 percent above last year. Increased plantings were reported for all except cucumbers for pickles, contract cabbage for kraut, and spinach (table 2).

Growing conditions for processing vegetables have varied widely by areas so far this year. Crops in the Northeast and Midwest have been delayed somewhat by cool, wet weather. Early season weather also was relatively cool in the Northwest, then above normal temperatures prevailed in July. Despite these problems, however, yield prospects in these areas continue generally favorable. In California, vegetables have made unusually rapid progress in response to heavy irrigation and warm temperatures. Crop development in the South was rated generally good through early July.

As of early July, prospects are for some decline in output of kraut cabbage, cucumbers, spinach and perhaps lima beans. But there likely will be 3 percent more green peas and 9 percent more snap beans this year. Because of increased acreages, record production is possible for beets

Table 2.--Vegetables for processing: Acreage and production, United States

Crop	Planted acreage			Production		
	Average 1962-66	1967	1968	Average 1962-66	1967	Indicated 1968
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Snap beans	228	294	297	492	637	693
Green peas	450	487	497	527	591	622
Spinach (winter and spring)	21	24	21	115	132	130
Total with production 1/	699	805	815	1,134	1,360	1,445
Green lima beans	88	106	106	95	116	n.a.
Beets	18	20	22	194	206	n.a.
Cabbage for kraut-contract	8	12	11	139	218	n.a.
Sweet corn	428	511	546	1,707	2,102	n.a.
Cucumbers for pickles	120	165	156	454	596	n.a.
Tomatoes	285	333	376	4,648	5,187	n.a.
Total - 9 vegetables 1/	1,646	1,952	2,032	8,371	9,785	n.a.

1/ May not add to total due to rounding.
n.a. - not available.
Data from Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, July 1968.

and sweet corn, and is virtually a certainty for tomatoes. Total processing vegetable output probably will be about a tenth larger than in 1967, and more than a fourth above the 1962-66 average. The total canned pack is expected to be substantially larger than last year. Since carryover stocks were also above year earlier levels, total canned supplies for the 1968/69 marketing season probably will be 10 to 15 percent larger than last season, with increases likely for most items. Supplies of canned snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, pickles, and most tomato products may be above market needs.

Frozen vegetable output in 1968 may total about the same as last year. Reductions in peas, fordhook lima beans, and spinach likely will offset sizeable increases in output of other vegetables. Every frozen vegetable likely will be in ample to heavy supply, and total supplies this season are expected to be moderately larger than in 1967/68.

Prospects for Leading Items

Snap beans--The 1968 snap bean crop for processing is expected to be up 9 percent from last year to a new record. Larger output is in prospect in all areas. The West's indicated production is up nearly a fifth as a result of slightly more acreage and potential yields considerably above last year's low level. Acreage in the central States is slightly larger than in 1967, mainly because of more canning acreage in Wisconsin. Early reports point to yields in most central States averaging about the same as last year, and the area's production may be up slightly.

Freezers in the East contracted considerably less acreage than last year, but canning acreage is up. Although cold weather slowed early growth, prospective tonnage is slightly larger than in 1967.

Record packs of snap beans are likely, with the largest increase likely in the canned pack. Since carryover stocks were relatively large, total canned bean supplies in 1968/69 may be up at least a fifth from last season. Frozen snap bean supplies are expected to be 10 to 15 percent larger than those available last season.

Lima beans--Carryover stocks of canned lima beans in 1968 were relatively large--considerably above the low level of a year earlier. However, canners contracted 2 percent less total acreage this year. Large reductions in the East more than offset increased plantings in the Midwest. Assuming average yields, the canned pack will be a little smaller than in 1967. Total supplies for the 1968/69 marketing season probably will be close to those available in 1967/68, and slightly above average.

Frozen lima bean supplies in 1968/69 are expected to total slightly larger than last season. More baby limas will offset smaller supplies of fordhook lima beans. Plantings of the baby varieties are up 7 percent from 1967. Assuming average yields, a moderately larger crop and pack is in prospect. Since carryover stocks also were up, total supplies this season may be substantially larger than both last season and average.

Fordhook lima bean acreage, mostly in California, is down 7 percent from last year. Average yields on this acreage would result in a much smaller pack. Total supplies for the 1968/69 season may be about a tenth smaller than the large supply available last season.

Sweet corn--During the last few seasons, markets for canned and frozen sweet corn have been strong. Movement has been heavy and prices high. So, even though carryover stocks are the largest in several years, processors contracted more acreage this year. With average yields, sweet corn tonnage will reach an all time high. Freezers in all areas reported moderately more acreage, and total plantings are 8 percent larger than in 1967. U.S. canning acreage is up 6 percent. Plantings are only slightly larger than last year in the East, but the important Midwestern area has 5 percent more, and the West's acreage is up a fifth.

With carryovers and prospective packs of sweet corn up from a year earlier, record large supplies are expected for the 1968/69 marketing season. Supplies of frozen corn probably will be moderately larger than last season, while those of canned may be up at least a tenth.

Green peas--Canned green pea supplies this season are expected to be substantially larger than those available last season, and the largest in a decade. Carryover stocks were up sharply, and increased output in major canning States this year points to a big pack. The prospective supply is large relative to anticipated market needs.

Although well above the recent 5-year average, frozen pea supplies in 1968/69 probably will be down from last season. Carryover stocks June 1 were large, but expected production in several important freezing areas is off from a year ago.

Indicated production in the Northwest, which usually accounts for 70 percent of the total frozen pack, is 9 percent smaller than in 1967. Acreage was close to that of a year ago, but bad weather lowered yields. In contrast, slightly more acreage and higher yield prospects point to a 10 percent increase in the Midwest, where about 70 percent of the canned pack originates. The East's output, also mostly for canning, is up 16 percent from last year.

Tomatoes--Total supplies of processed tomato items for the 1968/69 marketing season are expected to be much larger than those available last season, and probably will be record large. Carryover stocks on July 1 were up about a fifth from a year ago, and a big increase in output is in prospect.

Packs and supplies of all items are expected to be up, with largest increases in paste and sauce, most of which is packed in California. Acreage in that State, which also accounts for a large portion of the packs of other tomato products, is 22 percent larger than in 1967. Output probably will be up sharply. Plantings are also larger than last year in most other states; the Midwest's acreage is up 3 percent, and the East's is up slightly. Assuming average yields, production in these areas will be the same or smaller than last year. In early July, crops in most States were making good progress--considerably better than a year earlier.

As usual, domestic supplies will be supplemented by imports, mostly from western Europe where productive capacity has been greatly increased in recent years. A large supply likely will be available this season for movement to this country. However, because of heavy U.S. supplies, the U.S. market may be less attractive to foreign suppliers in 1968/69.

Cucumbers for Pickles--Trade data indicate that disappearance of cucumber pickles during 1967/68 has been running close to last season's record rate. However, since total supplies were considerably larger this season than last, a relatively large carryover appears likely. As a result, packers' plan to reduce output. Total acreage of cucumbers for pickles is 6 percent less than in 1967. Reductions in the northern and southern regions more than offset a moderate expansion in the West. Acreage is down 5 percent in the North, due mainly to a large cutback in Michigan, the nation's leading cucumber pickle producer. All leading southern States have fewer acres than in 1967, and the region's plantings are down 8 percent. Although U.S. production may be smaller than in 1967, supplies for the 1968/69 marketing season may be close to those of a year earlier because of the larger carryover.

Spinach--Production of spinach for processing during the first half of 1968 was slightly smaller than a year earlier. The winter crop, produced mostly in California, was down 6 percent from last year due to less acreage and lower yields. But spring crop tonnage was up 8 percent. Although growers planted fewer acres, losses due to weather were much below those in 1967, and yields averaged relatively high.

The pack of canned spinach during the first half of 1968 probably totaled about the same as a year earlier, as increased output in the East and Midwest offset a sharp reduction in California. Since carryover stocks on March 1 were relatively large, canned supplies available through the summer appear to be moderately above year-earlier levels. The frozen spinach pack may not have matched the record spring output of a year earlier. Nevertheless, the carryover was large, and stocks on July 1 were up 8 percent from a year ago to a new record.

Beets--Partly because of a short winter pack, supplies of canned beets have been moderate so far this year. However, relatively large supplies are in prospect for the 1968/69 season. Canners indicated total plantings are 12 percent larger this year than last. Michigan's acreage is the same as in 1967, but all other leading States have more. Acreage in New York is up moderately. But with average yields, New York's production may be close to that of last year. Average yields on increased acreages in the Midwest and Northwest would result in substantially larger production and packs in those areas. Overall, total canned beet supplies in 1968/69 may be moderately larger than last season, and slightly above the recent 5-year average.

Cabbage for Kraut--Sauerkraut supplies during the 1968/69 marketing season probably will be close to those available in 1967/68. Carryover stocks are expected to be much above last year's low level, but some reduction in pack appears likely.

Packers contract acreage is slightly smaller than in 1967. Intentions reports also suggest a moderate cutback in fall-crop acreage for the open market (where kraut packers typically purchase 20 to 30 percent of their cabbage). If growers plant the intended acreage and yields are average, supplies will be considerably smaller than the heavy volume available last fall.

POTATOES

Review of First Half of 1968

Due to a larger 1967 fall crop and reduced early season storage losses, potato stocks on January 1, 1968 were up substantially from a year earlier to a new record. With supplies heavy and prices low, there was some increase in the quantity used for food, and a sharp increase in use for starch and livestock feed. Movement to these outlets was increased by USDA purchase and diversion programs. Despite the continuing relatively large disappearance, supplies remained well above needs into early spring. Markets were severely depressed, and prices averaged the lowest in several years.

Prices increased dramatically in mid-spring as the industry reacted to indications that the supply of storage potatoes had been sharply reduced, and new-crop output was down. By late April, diversions to starch and feed under the USDA program totaled more than 14.6 million hundredweight. The market also was stimulated by a P.L. 480 agreement with Uruguay under which a sizeable quantity of U.S. potatoes would be purchased during calendar 1968. Part of the authorized volume moved during the spring; additional transactions may occur in coming months. For the new crops, early-spring production was much above the low level of 1967. But late-spring production (which furnishes a major portion of the nation's June supply) was down 15 percent from 1967, and was the smallest in several years. In response to changing supply, U.S. prices to growers rose from a low $1.46 per hundredweight in March to a relatively high $2.71 in June.

Summer Prospects

Supplies of potatoes available for marketing this summer are larger than a year earlier. Because of reduced production and advanced harvests, marketings of late-spring crop potatoes in July were well below last year's. However, summer crop output is up moderately. Early-summer production, at 14.3 million hundredweight, is 2 percent larger than last year and the largest since 1961. The increase over 1967 is due mostly to bigger crops in Virginia and Texas. Growers on Virginia's Eastern Shore planted substantially more acres, expect much higher yields, and will harvest a fifth more potatoes than in 1967. Texas growers expect their output will be up 6 percent because of higher yields. California's acreage continues to trend down, and production is substantially smaller than last year and average. Dry weather was a problem in Alabama, and tonnage there is down 7 percent. Delaware growers also expect to harvest moderately fewer potatoes than last year.

Late-summer crop production, at 29.7 million hundredweight, is up 4 percent from last year. Most of the increase reflects prospects for substantially more potatoes in the West, where growing conditions have been better than in 1967. Washington's prospective output is up about a tenth. Growers in California expect to harvest 5 percent more, while those in Colorado report production is up 13 percent. Midwestern acreage is about the same as in 1967, but yields may

Table 3.--Fall potatoes: Harvested acreage by States, United States

State and area	Average 1962-66	1967 1/	Indicated 1968 2/	1968 as percentage of 1967
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Maine	145.6	158.0	155.0	98
New Hampshire	1.5	1.2	1.1	92
Vermont	1.9	1.6	1.5	94
Massachusetts	6.7	6.4	5.6	88
Rhode Island	5.5	6.0	5.7	95
Connecticut	6.6	6.3	6.0	95
New York-Long Island	28.2	31.6	26.0	82
-Upstate	40.0	36.0	35.0	97
Pennsylvania	38.6	38.0	38.0	100
8 Eastern	274.6	285.1	273.9	96
Ohio	11.9	12.3	11.9	97
Indiana	6.6	6.5	6.0	92
Michigan	34.4	33.0	30.5	92
Wisconsin	35.5	39.5	36.5	92
Minnesota	94.2	98.0	94.0	96
North Dakota	108.8	120.0	111.0	92
South Dakota	5.4	5.9	5.5	93
Nebraska	8.1	7.8	7.0	90
8 Central	304.9	323.0	302.4	94
Montana	7.8	8.4	8.1	96
Idaho	265.5	304.0	294.0	97
Wyoming	3.4	3.4	3.7	109
Colorado	34.0	33.6	34.5	103
Utah	8.1	7.7	7.3	95
Nevada	1.2	.7	.4	57
Washington	25.7	43.0	43.0	100
Oregon	37.2	49.0	45.5	93
California	26.1	30.7	29.2	95
9 Western	409.1	480.5	465.7	97
Total fall	988.6	1,088.6	1,042.0	96

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Indicated acreage as of July 1.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, July 1968.

be lower, and total output is indicated moderately smaller than a year ago. Long Island's potatoes are developing much faster than last year, and a larger portion of the crop will be ready for harvest during late summer. As a result, total eastern supplies are expected to be 4 percent larger than a year earlier.

With remaining late-spring crop supplies relatively small, the overlapping of seasonal supplies was below normal in early July, and prices averaged well above the moderate levels of a year earlier. Prices declined materially during the last half of July as harvesting became more active. Markets are expected to continue under pressure as supplies increase seasonally.

Fall-Crop Acreage Down Moderately

After last season's experience with surplus production, fall-crop potato growers planted fewer acres this year. Assuming normal losses, indicated acreage for fall harvest is 4 percent smaller than in 1967. Reductions are indicated in all areas. The 8 Eastern States have a total acreage 4 percent smaller than last year. Acreage is the same as in 1967 in Pennsylvania, but smaller in all other Eastern States. Maine growers have 2 percent fewer acres; those in Upstate New York have 3 percent less. Long Island's fall acreage may be down sharply if harvest timing is normal. Planting in the East occasionally was delayed by wet weather, but crops have made good progress.

Acreage is smaller than last year in all central States. Farmers in Minnesota have 4 percent fewer acres, while those in Michigan, Wisconsin, and North Dakota report cutbacks of 8 percent. Although Midwestern planting was completed earlier than usual, heavy rainfall has been detrimental in some areas.

Growers in the 9 Western States planted 3 percent fewer acres than in 1967. Acreage in Idaho, which usually accounts for about three-fifths of total western fall-crop tonnage, is down 3 percent. But acreage is the same as last year in Washington, and larger in Wyoming and Colorado. Fall potato crops in the West generally were planted early.

While early growth of fall potatoes has been affected somewhat by weather, progress in most areas appears to be more advanced than last year when the crop was especially slow. The first estimate of 1968 fall production will be made on August 9.

SWEETPOTATOES

Review of 1967/68 Season

Unfavorable spring weather in 1967 hampered field work in many of the leading sweetpotato producing states, contributing to a general reduction in plantings. U.S. sweetpotato acreage was down 7 percent to a record low. This drop was offset by record yields, resulting partly from a long growing season and open fall weather. Production in 1967, at 13.7 million hundredweight, was equal to the short crop in 1966, but 8 percent below the 1961-65 average.

Shipment and unload data show that movement of 1967-crop sweetpotatoes to fresh market outlets during the peak fall marketing period was above that of a year earlier. Prices averaged a little lower. However, with remaining supplies light, fresh sales were down sharply during the winter and spring. Prices to growers averaged $7.75 per hundredweight during January-June 1968, materially above those of a year earlier, and the highest since the early 1950's.

Processors used fewer sweetpotatoes in 1967 than a year earlier. The canned pack amounted to 7.2 million actual cases (269 million pounds fresh equivalent), down 2 percent from 1966. Frozen sweetpotato output of 6.2 million pounds (12.4 million fresh equivalent) was two-fifths smaller than in 1966.

Small Production Indicated

Sweetpotato production in 1968 is estimated at 13.5 million hundredweight, slightly smaller than last year and 8 percent below the 5-year average. Although total acreage for harvest is a little larger than a year ago, the U.S. average yield may be lower because of recent dry weather in several southern States. Louisiana and California expect substantially more sweetpotatoes this year than last; acreage is up in both States and yields may average higher. Texas' growers also report tonnage may be larger than in 1967. All other leading States indicate their output will be smaller. Due to lower yields, North Carolina's prospective tonnage is down 4 percent. Production also may be down moderately in Virginia and Georgia, and sharply in Mississippi and New Jersey.

Market Prospects for 1968 Crop

Harvest of 1968-crop sweetpotatoes is underway with a light movement out of Louisiana. Supplies will increase in coming weeks to the normal peak in November, then continue in seasonally large volume into early winter. If current supply prospects are realized, prices to growers are expected to average the same or above the relatively high prices received for last year's crop.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Review of 1967/68 Season

Total supplies of dry edible beans for the 1967/68 marketing season were much below last season's, and were the smallest in a decade. Beginning stocks on September 1, 1967, were sharply above a year earlier, with big increases in both commercial and CCC holdings. However, production in 1967, at 15.5 million hundredweight, was 22 percent smaller than in 1966 and 15 percent below the 1961-65 average. The short crop resulted partly from acreage reductions in most States because of wet spring weather. In addition, yields were below average in California and Michigan.

Prices for dry beans have been high so far this season. U.S. average prices to growers during September 1967-June 1968 averaged $9.33 per hundredweight. This was the highest for the period since the late 1940's. Among leading classes, prices for large limas have been high, but somewhat below the very high levels of a year earlier. New York's black beans also are selling at lower prices, reflecting a weaker export demand. Shipping point prices for all other classes have been well above last season's. Prices in recent weeks were up about 15 percent for great northerns, 25 percent for baby limas, and a third or more for pintos, red kidneys, blackeyes, and pea beans.

Domestic use of beans in the 1967-68 season probably will be moderately smaller than in 1966/67, with both commercial sales and government donations down. Because of tight supplies and high prices, exports are expected to be much smaller than in 1966/67. Commercial exports during September 1967-May 1968 amounted to 1.6 million hundredweight, compared with the 3.1 million exported a year earlier. Although a sharp reduction in the movement of white beans accounted for most of the decline, exports of colored beans also were smaller. Although movement under P.L. 480 programs this season through May was considerably above that of a year earlier, it was still relatively small.

Government Program Activity

Because of the strong market this season, limited use has been made of Government market stabilizing programs. Under a Section 32 program, the USDA purchased 201,640 hundredweight of great northern beans in mid-April for distribution to welfare outlets. Under the price support program, 666,326 hundredweight of 1967-crop beans were put under loan--only about a fifth of the quantity covered a year earlier. The program was most active in the pinto and great northern bean growing areas of the West. Data are

Table 4.--Sweetpotatoes: Production by States, United States

State and area	Average 1962-66	1967	Indicated 1968 1/	1968 as percentage of 1967
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Percent
New Jersey	989	610	486	80
Maryland	461	420	450	107
Virginia	2,027	1,656	1,575	95
Central Atlantic	3,477	2,686	2,511	93
North Carolina	2,142	2,185	2,090	96
South Carolina	338	210	175	83
Georgia	797	720	680	94
Lower Atlantic	3,277	3,115	2,945	95
Tennessee	456	264	255	97
Alabama	478	464	406	88
Mississippi	966	1,105	880	80
Arkansas	170	171	178	104
Louisiana	3,814	4,116	4,505	109
Oklahoma	70	46	46	100
Texas	842	810	840	104
New Mexico	81	36	42	117
Kansas	112	85	81	95
Central	6,989	7,097	7,233	102
California	817	760	820	108
United States	14,733	13,658	13,509	99

1/ Indicated as of July 1.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, July 1968.

not yet available on deliveries of beans to CCC. However, farmers repaid most of the loans; only 124,423 cwt. were left under loan as of June 30. The quantity ultimately delivered is expected to be small.

Larger Supply Expected in 1968/69

Early reports indicate supplies of dry beans for the 1968/69 marketing season will be much larger than the tight supplies available this season. Carryover stocks September 1 will be down from a year earlier. But prospective 1968 production, at 18.4 million hundredweight, is 19 percent larger than last year's short crop and a little above the 1962-66 average. The prospective increase over 1967 is the result of a much larger acreage. Yields may average relatively low.

Producers in all leading dry bean States expanded acreage this year. Michigan's plantings were up 15 percent from the low level in 1967. Colorado growers planted 18 percent more, while growers in Idaho boosted acreage a fourth. Because of continued dry weather, many California farmers delayed bean planting, but the State's final acreage was up materially from a year ago. Most of the increase was in light red kidneys, blackeyes and baby lima beans.

Growing conditions so far have been variable. Too much rain has affected yield prospects in Michigan, Colorado, and New York. Although beans in the Northwest were set back by low spring temperatures, recent warm weather has brought rapid recovery. California crops are now making normal progress, and average yields are indicated. As of early July, the expected U.S. average yield was 1,249 pounds per acre--moderately below last year and average.

Prospects for Leading Classes

Production estimates for most classes will not be available until December 19. However, current estimates by State or area indicate that 1968 output of nearly all leading classes will be larger than in 1967 (table 5).

Prospective production in New York, mostly red kidney and black turtle soup beans, is a shade smaller than last year due to lower yields. In Michigan, where more than a third of the red kidneys and practically all of the pea beans are grown, estimated output is up 28 percent from 1967, but nearly a tenth below the 1962-66 average. The below average crop reflects low yield prospects, since acreage is relatively large.

Current conditions in the Southwest, where most of the acreage is in pinto beans, point to a 1968 tonnage a tenth larger than last year. Expected output in Colorado, with close to 90 percent of the area's production, is up 6 percent. A sharp gain is likely in Kansas. Production in the Northwest is expected to total materially larger than in 1967. Idaho's tonnage--mostly great northerns and pintos--may be up about a fourth due to more acreage and slightly higher yields. Production in Nebraska is expected to be 8 percent larger than last year. That State furnishes over half of the great northerns and a small portion of the pinto output.

Expected total bean production in California, at 3.2 million hundredweight, is about a fifth above last year's short crop and a little above average. The State's tonnage of large limas may be a little smaller than a year ago because of less acreage. But indicated output of baby limas is up sharply. Production of other classes, including small whites, red kidneys, and blackeyes, is about a fourth larger than last year.

Market Prospects for 1968-Crop Beans

If current production prospects materialize, total supplies of dry edible beans in 1968/69 will be much larger than this season's tight supplies, but

Table 5.--Dry edible beans: Production by areas, United States 1/

Year	Michigan	New York	Northwest 2/	Southwest 3/	California	U.S. total
	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.
1962-66 av.	7.6	1.1	4.6	2.0	3.1	18.4
1960	6.2	1.2	4.9	1.9	3.1	17.4
1961	7.4	1.3	5.0	2.6	3.4	19.7
1962	7.4	1.2	4.2	1.9	3.2	17.9
1963	8.6	1.0	4.7	2.4	3.3	20.0
1964	7.6	1.2	4.1	1.7	2.8	17.4
1965	6.2	.8	4.5	2.0	2.9	16.5
1966	8.0	1.3	5.3	2.1	3.2	20.0
1967 4/	5.4	1.3	4.1	2.1	2.6	15.5
1968 5/	6.9	1.2	4.8	2.3	3.2	18.4

1/ Cleaned basis. 2/ Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, and Minnesota and North Dakota beginning 1964. 3/ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Indicated.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual and monthly reports.

a little below the recent 5-year average. Market demand in 1968/69 may be strengthened somewhat by a need to rebuild inventories. Domestic use of dry beans probably will be up somewhat over year-earlier levels. A substantial increase in movement to overseas markets appears likely. Although prices for the prospective 1968 bean crop are expected to average considerably below last year's near-record levels, no serious marketing problems are expected, since no particularly heavy supply is now indicated for any of the major classes.

In May, USDA announced the national average support price for 1968-crop dry edible beans is $6.38 per hundredweight, compared with $6.37 for the 1967 crop. The higher average reflects several adjustments among varieties or areas. The average support price for large lima beans is up 15 cents per hundredweight, due to elimination of area differentials. Supports for pinto and great northern beans were increased 10 cents in Idaho and Montana, reflecting improved market prices in those States relative to prices in other States. All other dry bean support prices are the same as in 1967.

Support prices per hundredweight for 1968-crop beans (depending on area) are:

Class	$ per cwt.
pea and medium white	6.15-6.65
great northern	6.71-7.21
small white and flat	7.52
pinto	5.97-6.57
red kidney	8.51-8.70
pink	7.32
small red	7.37-7.47
large lima	10.39
baby lima	5.59

Support prices listed here are for U.S. No. 1 grade beans, cleaned and bagged with all charges (except those for receiving and loading out) paid through the loan

maturity date (which will be announced later). Premiums and discounts for the 1968 program are the same as those for the 1967 program. Premiums for U.S. Choice Hand Picked and U.S. Extra No. 1 grade beans will be 10 cents per hundredweight, for all except pea beans, on which the premium for U.S. Choice Hand Picked beans will be 25 cents per hundredweight.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Review of 1967/68 Season

Production of dry field peas in 1967 amounted to 3.8 million hundredweight, 1 percent larger than a year earlier. Beginning stocks were relatively light, however. So total supplies of peas for the 1967/68 season were about a tenth smaller than the moderate supplies available the previous season.

Despite the reduction in supply, prices have remained moderately below year-earlier levels to far this season. U.S. prices to growers averaged $4.42 per hundredweight during September 1967-June 1968, compared with a relatively high $4.75 during the same period last season. The lower prices apparently reflect a somewhat weaker foreign demand. Trade reports indicate canners in Great Britain, our major foreign market, have been operating at a reduced rate this year. As a result, U.S. pea exports to that country have been off sharply. Although sales to most other countries have been relatively large, total exports through May 1968 were down 12 percent from a year earlier.

Total domestic use of dry peas during the 1967/68 marketing season is expected to be much larger than in 1966/67. Commercial sales have been supplemented by sizeable government donations. The USDA has operated a Section 32 purchase program most of the season. Through June, 17.6 million pounds of dry peas had been acquired for distribution to school lunch and welfare outlets.

Larger Supplies Likely in 1968/69

Supplies of dry peas in the 1968/69 season are expected to be much larger than those available last season. Beginning stocks probably will be smaller than a year earlier, but a relatively big crop is in prospect. Growers have more acreage this year than last, and yields are up considerably. Indicated 1968 production, at 4.28 million hundredweight, is 14 percent larger than in 1967. Output in Washington, the leading producer, is up about a fifth as a result of more acres and much better yields. Idaho farmers expect to harvest fewer acres than last year. But growing conditions have been favorable, and the State's tonnage may be 8 percent above the low level of 1967.

Market Prospects for 1968-Crop Peas

Movement of dry peas to domestic food outlets through commercial channels during the 1968/69 marketing season probably will be about in line with that of recent years--a little under 1 million hundredweight. The export trade will play its usual important role in determining general market conditions and prices for U.S. grown peas. Information is not yet available concerning factors affecting the strength of foreign demand. However, barring a substantial change in this demand from that of the past season, indicated supplies suggest that prices for 1968 crop peas may average below those of a year earlier.

Table 6.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available), New York, Chicago, and shipping point, indicated periods, 1967 and 1968

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1967			1968		
			May 16	June 13	July 18	May 14	June 18	July 16
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Beans, snap, green	New Jersey	Bu. hamper	--	--	4.25	--	--	6.50
Broccoli	California	14-bchs., crates	4.50	--	3.87½	4.00	3.50	3.85
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	New Jersey	Various used crates	--	2.50	1.25	--	1.65	1.25
Cantaloups	California	36's jumbo crt.	--	14.50	11.00	--	8.50	7.25
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag crt.	4.25	4.25	5.75	3.85	5.25	4.35
Cauliflower	California	Carton 12's	5.25	--	4.75	--	--	5.00
Celery								
Pascal	New York	2-3 doz., crt.	--	--	4.50	--	--	2.50
Pascal	California	2-3 doz., crt.	6.25	5.50	7.25	6.25	8.50	4.50
Lettuce, Iceberg	California	2 doz., ctn.	3.75	7.25	7.75	4.50	4.00	3.40
Spinach, Savoy	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	2.25	1.00	1.75	1.50	1.50	1.50
Tomatoes	Ohio	8 lb. bskt., med.	3.00	3.25	--	2.85	2.75	2.50
Chicago:								
Broccoli	California	14's, ½ crt.	3.85	3.85	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.50
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	Illinois	Various used crates	--	--	1.65	--	2.85	1.50
Cantaloups	California	36's jumbo crt.	--	13.00	10.00	--	9.25	7.25
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag crt.	4.15	4.25	5.35	--	4.50	4.85
Cauliflower	California	Film wrpd., ctns. 12's	4.00	--	--	4.10	3.35	4.50
Celery								
Pascal	California	2-3 doz., 16 in. crt.	6.50	5.75	5.25	5.25	8.25	4.15
Pascal	Michigan	2-4 doz., 16 in. crt.	--	--	4.65	--	--	3.75
Cucumbers	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	--	--	4.75	--	--	5.00
Honeydews	California	9-12's std. flat crt.	--	--	--	--	--	4.25
Lettuce, Iceberg	California	2 doz. heads, ctn.	3.00	7.15	4.50	3.50	3.25	2.75
Spinach, flat type	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	--	2.00	2.75	1.65	2.00	--
Tomatoes	Illinois	8 qt. bskt., med.-lge.	--	--	3.15	--	--	2.00
			Week ended					
			1967			1968		
			May 13	June 17	July 15	May 18	June 15	July 13
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Shipping points:								
Onions, medium	Texas	50 lb. sack	2.02	--	--	--	--	2.68
Onions, medium	California	50 lb. sack	--	--	2.02	--	1.42	1.92
Watermelons	Florida	25 lb. av. and larger, per cwt.	2.66	2.45	--	3.86	2.00	1.75

Prices from Market News Service, C&MS, USDA.

Table 7.--Canned vegetables: Commercial pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to July 1, stocks July 1, and total seasonal shipments, selected commodities

Commodity and season	Carryover	Pack	Seasonal supply	Shipments to July 1	Stocks July 1	Total seasonal shipments
	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's
Asparagus						
1964-65	2.5	8.2	10.7	1/3.7	2/7.0	8.9
1965-66	1.8	7.2	9.0	1/3.7	2/5.3	7.8
1966-67	1.2	7.8	9.0	1/3.6	2/5.4	7.4
1967-68	1.6	6.5	8.1	1/2.8	2/5.3	6.7
Beans, lima						
1964-65	.7	2.2	2.9	3/2.5	2/ .1	2.8
1965-66	.1	3.0	3.1	3/2.7	2/ .1	3.0
1966-67	.1	3.5	3.6	3/2.8	2/ .3	3.3
1967-68	.3	4.0	4.3	3/2.8	n.a.	n.a.
Beans, snap						
1964-65	6.2	37.4	43.6	39.1	4.1	39.1
1965-66	4.1	45.6	49.7	41.9	7.2	41.9
1966-67	7.2	40.5	47.7	43.8	4.6	43.8
1967-68	4.6	53.2	57.8	46.4	11.5	46.4
Beets						
1964-65	4.5	10.7	15.2	11.2	3.6	11.2
1965-66	3.6	10.0	13.6	11.5	2.1	11.5
1966-67	2.1	11.4	13.5	11.3	2.2	11.3
1967-68	2.2	12.6	14.8	12.3	2.5	12.3
Carrots						
1964-65	2.6	4.5	7.1	5.1	2.0	5.1
1965-66	2.0	4.5	6.5	5.4	1.1	5.4
1966-67	1.1	7.1	8.2	6.1	2.1	6.1
1967-68	2.1	6.1	8.2	5.9	2.3	5.9
Corn, sweet						
1964-65	8.0	37.6	45.6	40.9	4.7	42.6
1965-66	3.0	39.1	42.1	39.8	2.3	40.9
1966-67	1.2	45.5	46.7	44.1	2.6	45.4
1967-68	1.3	49.3	50.6	44.2	6.4	n.a.
Peas, green						
1964-65	4.7	30.0	34.7	4/31.7	5/3.0	31.7
1965-66	3.0	37.6	40.6	4/34.9	5/5.7	34.9
1966-67	5.7	31.9	37.6	4/33.7	5/3.9	33.7
1967-68	3.9	37.7	41.6	4/35.0	5/6.6	35.0
Tomatoes						
1964-65	6.8	36.4	43.2	37.7	5.1	37.7
1965-66	5.1	36.0	41.1	35.7	6.3	35.7
1966-67	6.3	32.7	39.0	35.1	3.7	35.1
1967-68	3.7	40.0	43.7	35.1	7.6	35.1
Tomato juice						
1964-65	10.0	43.1	53.1	43.1	10.0	43.1
1965-66	10.0	40.0	50.0	41.6	8.4	41.6
1966-67	8.4	38.9	47.3	40.4	6.9	40.4
1967-68	6.9	42.8	49.7	41.2	8.5	41.2
Tomato catsup						
1964-65	10.9	32.6	43.5	35.3	8.2	35.3
1965-66	8.2	34.1	42.3	35.1	7.2	35.1
1966-67	7.2	35.3	42.5	33.8	8.7	33.8
1967-68	8.7	37.8	46.5	35.6	10.9	35.6
Chili sauce						
1964-65	.5	1.4	1.9	1.6	.3	1.6
1965-66	.3	1.5	1.8	1.6	.2	1.6
1966-67	.2	2.1	2.3	1.8	.5	1.8
1967-68	.5	1.6	2.1	1.7	.4	1.7

1/ Shipments to August 1. 2/ August 1. 3/ Shipments to May 1. 4/ Shipments to June 1. 5/ June 1.
n.a. - not available.
National Canners Association.

Table 8.--Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1966 and 1967, and cold storage holdings, July 1, 1968, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold storage holdings		
	1966	1967	July 1 average 1962-66	July 1, 1967	July 1, 1968 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Asparagus	34.5	32.5	30.3	29.9	34.8
Beans, lima:					
Fordhook	62.2	75.6	23.3	16.6	22.4
Baby	89.7	85.7	28.9	22.7	37.5
Total	151.9	161.3	52.2	39.3	59.9
Beans, snap:					
Regular cut	136.4	147.6	34.2	32.1	58.7
French cut	77.8	70.2	15.9	16.2	20.0
Wax	6.9	7.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	221.1	224.9	50.1	48.3	78.7
Broccoli	158.6	166.7	44.0	62.6	82.4
Brussels sprouts	51.7	39.5	14.5	23.4	21.4
Carrots	131.1	133.3	23.8	37.8	33.5
Cauliflower	54.0	51.0	12.4	14.2	11.9
Corn, cut	300.2	316.1	44.9	59.5	83.1
Corn-on-cob	44.2	44.0	2/	2/	2/
Mixed vegetables	60.2	120.4	23.7	27.8	34.3
Peas	375.4	424.3	168.5	178.1	197.5
Peas and carrots	27.5	36.3	12.3	12.3	14.5
Pumpkin and squash	19.7	23.3	3/	3/	3/
Rhubarb	6.7	6.8	3/	3/	3/
Spinach	142.9	153.2	80.2	96.6	103.9
Succotash	6.5	7.8	3/	3/	3/
Kale	4.6	5.5	3/	3/	3/
Okra	38.3	47.5	3/	3/	3/
Peas, blackeye	29.8	44.2	3/	3/	3/
Turnip greens	20.5	25.1	3/	3/	3/
Miscellaneous vegetables	119.6	117.7	119.5	179.4	185.1
Total	1,999.0	2,181.4	676.4	809.2	941.0
Potato Products	1,459.6	1,400.8	245.7	403.4	382.0
Grand total	3,458.6	3,582.2	922.1	1,212.6	1,323.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Corn-on-cob included with cut corn.
3/ Included in miscellaneous vegetables.
n.a. - not available.

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Stocks from Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 9.--Vegetables for processing: Planted acreage and production, average 1962-66, annual 1967 and indicated 1968

Crop	Planted acreage				Production 1/	
	Average 1962-66	1967	Indicated 1968	1968 as percentage of 1967	Average 1962-66	1967
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
For freezing:						
Green lima beans	59.6	65.6	66.9	102	69.5	80.2
Snap beans	54.4	71.5	68.0	95	121.3	152.1
Sweet corn	98.6	129.3	139.4	108	425.9	578.9
Green peas	160.9	172.2	183.0	106	201.6	218.8
For canning:						
Green lima beans	28.7	39.9	39.2	98	25.1	35.5
Snap beans	173.3	222.0	228.9	103	370.3	468.5
Sweet corn	329.9	381.5	406.1	106	1,281.2	1,515.7
Green peas	289.1	315.0	314.3	100	325.8	363.1

1/ 1968 production for canning and freezing will be published in December annual summary.

Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 10.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1962-66, annual 1967 and indicated 1968

Seasonal Group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1968						
	Average 1962-66	1967 1/		Average 1962-66	1967 1/	Indicated 1968	Average 1962-66	1967 1/	Indicated 1968
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	21.0	24.7	22.0	194	198	175	4,092	4,894	3,845
Spring									
Early	30.2	28.0	33.2	150	105	152	4,525	2,940	5,050
Late	101.6	103.4	84.3	224	230	238	22,769	23,734	20,067
Summer									
Early	83.8	87.3	85.6	151	160	167	12,662	13,980	14,268
Late	132.7	125.9	125.5	215	227	237	28,544	28,640	29,738
Total with production to date	369.3	369.3	350.6	197	201	208	72,592	74,188	72,968
Fall									
8 Eastern	274.6	285.1	273.9	239	236	--	65,690	67,220	--
8 Central	304.9	323.0	302.4	152	153	--	46,474	49,392	--
9 Western	409.1	480.5	465.7	219	239	--	90,267	114,612	--
Total	988.6	1,088.6	1,042.0	204	212	--	202,431	231,224	--
United States	1,357.9	1,457.9	1,392.6	202	209	--	275,023	305,412	--

1/ Revised.
Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 11.--Potatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1967 and 1968

Item	State	Unit	Week ended 1967 May 13	June 17	July 15	1968 May 18	June 15	July 13
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F.o.b. shipping points								
Kern County Long Whites	California	100-lb. sack U.S. No. 1	3.50	2.17	2.82	3.98	3.25	3.95
Perris-Chino Long Whites	California	100-lb. sack U.S. No. 1	--	--	2.91	--	--	4.00
Eastern points Round Whites	Alabama	100-lb. sack U.S. No. 1	--	2.92	--	--	3.05	--
	Maryland-Virginia	100-lb. sack U.S. No. 1	--	--	3.10	--	--	3.00
			Tuesday nearest mid-month 1967 May 16	June 13	July 18	1968 May 14	June 18	July 16
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Terminal markets								
New York Long Whites	California	50-lb. sack	3.12½	2.62½	3.25	3.00	3.12½	3.25
Katahdin, 2" min.	Maine	50-lb. sack	1.55	1.55	1.75	1.50	2.07	2.15
Chicago Long Whites	California	100-lb. sack U.S. No. 1	--	4.20	5.50	6.20	4.75	6.00

F.o.b. prices are the simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily prices. Market prices are for Tuesday of each week, and are submitted by Market News representatives to the Fruit and Vegetable Division of C&MS.

Table 12.--Sweetpotatoes: Representative wholesale price (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U.S. No. 1, when available) indicated periods, 1967 and 1968

Item	State	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month 1967 May 16	June 13	July 18	1968 May 14	June 18	July 16
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York Porto Rico	North Carolina	Bu. bskt.	6.00	7.00	7.75	8.00	--	--
Orange Jersey	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	4.12½	5.25	--	5.50	--	--
Chicago Porto Rico, cured	Louisiana	50-lb. crt.	6.05	--	7.00	8.25	--	7.00

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago

Table 13.--Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1962-66, annual 1967, and indicated 1968 1/

Group, State and classes	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1962-66	Acreage: Harvested: 1967	Acreage: For harvest 1968	Yield per acre: Average 1962-66	Yield per acre: 1967	Yield per acre: Indicated 1968	Production 2/: Average 1962-66	Production 2/: 1967	Production 2/: Indicated 1968
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Michigan	611	503	624	1,242	1,070	1,100	7,556	5,382	6,864
New York	96	82	93	1,156	1,530	1,300	1,104	1,255	1,209
Northwest 3/	294	245	289	1,589	1,674	1,671	4,671	4,101	4,828
Southwest 4/	225	206	248	899	1,023	935	2,023	2,108	2,320
California:									
Large lima	46	49	44	1,641	1,580	1,670	752	774	735
Baby lima	22	16	27	1,678	1,750	1,750	377	280	472
Other	146	124	148	1,349	1,268	1,330	1,969	1,572	1,968
Total California	214	189	219	1,450	1,389	1,450	3,099	2,626	3,175
United States	1,428	1,225	1,473	1,286	1,263	1,249	18,344	15,472	18,396

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Cleaned basis. 3/ Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, and Minnesota and North Dakota beginning 1964. 4/ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 14.--Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1962-66, annual 1967, and indicated 1968 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1962-66	Acreage: Harvested: 1967	Acreage: For harvest 1968	Yield per acre: Average 1962-66	Yield per acre: 1967	Yield per acre: Indicated 1968	Production 2/: Average 1962-66	Production 2/: 1967	Production 2/: Indicated 1968
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Minnesota	7	6	7	964	1,500	1,200	72	90	84
North Dakota	5	3	4	1,202	1,300	1,300	60	39	52
Idaho	109	107	104	1,682	1,550	1,720	1,830	1,658	1,789
Washington	147	116	131	1,644	1,600	1,720	2,376	1,856	2,253
Oregon	13	9	8	1,320	1,200	1,300	167	108	104
United States	283	241	254	1,612	1,556	1,686	4,528	3,751	4,282

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Cleaned basis.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
1	Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1962-66, 1967 and indicated 1968	2
2	Vegetables for processing: Acreage and production, United States	9
3	Fall potatoes: Harvested acreage by States, United States	13
4	Sweetpotatoes: Production by States, United States	16
5	Dry edible beans: Production by areas, United States	18
6	Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available), New York, Chicago, and shipping point, indicated periods, 1967 and 1968	20
7	Canned vegetables: Commercial pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to July 1, stocks July 1, and total seasonal shipments, selected commodities	21
8	Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1966 and 1967, and cold storage holdings, July 1, 1968, with comparisons	22
9	Vegetables for processing: Planted acreage and production, average 1962-66, annual 1967 and indicated 1968	23
10	Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1962-66, annual 1967 and indicated 1968	23
11	Potatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1967 and 1968	24
12	Sweetpotatoes: Representative wholesale price (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1967 and 1968	24
13	Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1962-66, annual 1967 and indicated 1968	25
14	Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1962-66, annual 1967 and indicated 1968	25

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